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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10-059,170	05/20/2002	Simo Saari	21261	7493

7590 03/16/2004
Peter N Lalos
Lalos & Keegan
5th Floor
1146 19th Street N W
Washington, DC 20036-3723

EXAMINER

GREEN, BRIAN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3611

DATE MAILED: 03/16/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/069,170

Applicant(s)

SAARI, SIMO

Examiner

Brian K. Green

Art Unit

3611

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-7,9 and 10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 8 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - ☒ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement filed 5/20/02 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(2), which requires a legible copy of each U.S. and foreign patent; each publication or that portion which caused it to be listed; and all other information or that portion which caused it to be listed. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered. None of the copies have been received.

Drawings

The drawings are objected to because in figure 4, there are two numeral "12" and "(5)" for a single lead line which is improper. A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Specification

The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because on line 1 the word "invention" is used which is improper. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: Headings should appear before the appropriate sections of the specification, i.e. "Background of the Invention", "Summary of the Invention", "Brief Description of the Drawings", "Description of the Preferred Embodiments".

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Objections

Claim 8 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c) as being in improper form because a multiple dependent claim can not depend upon another multiple dependent claim. See MPEP § 608.01(n). Accordingly, the claim 8 has not been further treated on the merits.

Claims 1-7,9, and 10 are objected to because of the following informalities: In claim 1, line 3, "the replaceable identification card" should be "the identification card" to be consistent with lines 1 and 2. In claim 1, lines 8-9, "its holder" should be "the holder" to make it clear the applicant is referring to the same holder mentioned earlier in the claim. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

Claims 1-7,9, and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In claim 1, line 5, "yo-yo present between the holder and the suspension clip" is misdescriptive since the yo-yo is not located "between" the holder and clip, see figure 2. In claim 4, there is no antecedent basis for "the card-facing side", line 2; "said recesses", line 3. In claims 6 and 7, line 1, "the locking aperture collar" is confusing since it is not clear whether the applicant is referring to the locking aperture or to the collars (plural). In claims 6 and 7, line 2, "its card-facing side" is confusing since it not clear what element is being referred to by "its" and it is not clear which side is the card-facing side. In claim 6, lines 2 and 4, and claim 7, line 2, "the clamp tongue" is indefinite since it is not clear which tongue is being referred to. In

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claim 7, lines 3-4, there is no antecedent basis for "the same clamp tongue" and it is not clear which tongue is being referred to.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claim 1 would be allowable if rewritten or amended to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, set forth in this Office action.

Claims 2-7, 9, and 10 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, set forth in this Office action and to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: Wo 97/42852, Switzerland 637,278, and Kagel fail to teach the use of a holder that includes holding or gripping elements, a yo-yo comprising a spring-loaded string winder and a string attached to a clip, and attaching the yo-yo to the reverse side of the card holder.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

European 264,086, Switzerland 637,278, WO 97/42852, and Kagel teach the use of a display that includes a yo-yo type device. Ohlson and Treske teach the use of holders having holding elements. Moultrie teaches the use of a yo-yo type device. Groner teaches the use of a name tag having an adjustable fastening clip.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brian K. Green whose telephone number is (703) 308-1011. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7am-3:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lesley Morris can be reached on (703) 308-0629. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

BRIAN K. GREEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Bkg
Feb. 27, 2004

Notice of References Cited

Application/Control No.

10/069,170

Applicant(s)/Patent Under
Reexamination
SAARI, SIMO

Examiner

Brian K. Green

Art Unit

3611

Page 1 of 1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
	A	US-4,518,080	05-1985	Ohlson, Kurt L.	206/39
	B	US-5,555,589	09-1996	Moultrie, Daniel L.	15/105
	C	US-5,592,767	01-1997	Treske, Dieter	40/649
	D	US-6,170,181	01-2001	Groner, Dieter	40/1.6
	E	US-6,364,237	04-2002	Kagel, David	242/379
	F	US-			
	G	US-			
	H	US-			
	I	US-			
	J	US-			
	K	US-			
	L	US-			
	M	US-			

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	Classification
	N	EP-264,086	10-1987	European	Koczmar	40/1.5
	O	CH-637,278	07-1983	Switzerland	Peiz	40/1.5
	P	WO-97/42852	11-1997	WO	Ohlson	40/1.5
	Q					
	R					
	S					
	T					

NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
	U	
	V	
	W	
	X	

*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.

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Patent and Trademark Office

JC13 Rec'd PCT/PTO 08 FEB 2002

PTO/SB/088 (10-98)

through 10/31/99. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Substitute for form 1449B/PTO		Complete if Known	
INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (use as many sheets as necessary)		Application Number	
		Filing Date	
		First Named Inventor	Simo Saari
		Group Art Unit	
		Examiner Name	
Sheet 1 of 1	Attorney Docket Number	21261	

OTHER PRIOR ART - NON PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS			
Examiner Initials ¹	Cite No. ¹	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc.), date, page(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	T ²
		WO 9742852 A1 (OHLSON, K.L.), 20 November 1997 figure 1, abstract	
		US 5785221 A (P.M. BISHOP), 28 July 1998 figure 1, abstract	
		JP 9117316 A (TAKAGI S.), World Patents Index. London, U.K.: Derwent Publications, Ltd, May 6, 1997, abstract	

Examiner Signature	Brian K. Green	Date Considered	2/27/2004
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¹ EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

² Unique citation designation number. ³ Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language Translation is attached.

Burden Hour Statement: This form is estimated to take 2.0 hours to complete. Time will vary depending upon the needs of the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you are required to complete this form should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, DC 20231. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, DC 20231.

⑫ **EUROPÄISCHE PATENTANMELDUNG**

⑰ Anmeldenummer: 87114821.9

⑨ Int. Cl. A45F 5/00

⑱ Anmeldetag: 10.10.87

⑳ Priorität: 16.10.86 AT 2753/86

㉑ Veröffentlichungstag der Anmeldung:
20.04.88 Patentblatt 88/16

㉒ Benannte Vertragsstaaten:
CH DE FR IT LI SE

㉓ Anmelder: SKIDATA
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 A-5083 St. Leonhard-Gartenau(AT)

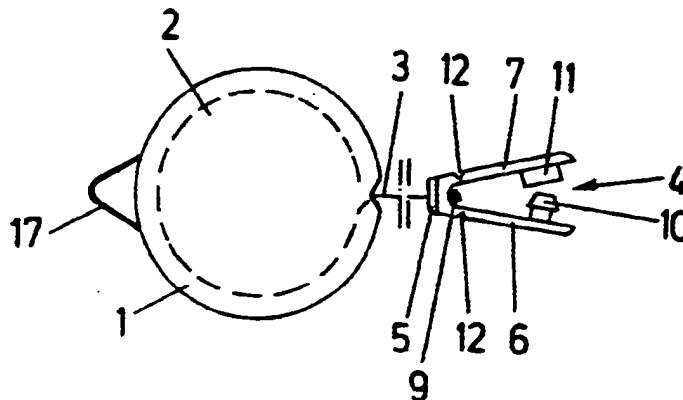
㉔ Erfinder: Koczmar, Wolfram
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② Halter für einen kartenförmigen Ausweis, Datenträger od.dgl.

② Ein Halter für einen kartenförmigen Ausweis, Datenträger, Skipaß od.dgl. (20) weist ein Gehäuse (1) auf, in dem eine Federrolle (2) mit einer abziehbaren Schnur (3) vorgesehen ist. Am freien Ende der Schnur (3) ist eine ein Loch (21) des Ausweises, Datenträgers, Skippasses od.dgl. durchsetzende, verastbare Schließe (4) befestigt. Diese ist eine im wesentlichen U-förmig gebogene Klammer, deren beiden Schenkel (6,7) im freien Endbereich einen Druckknopfverschluß (10,11) bilden.

Fig. 1



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Die Erfindung betrifft einen Halter für einen kartenförmigen Ausweis, Datenträger od.dgl., der zur Identifizierung von Personen oder Gegenständen, insbesondere zur Überprüfung einer Zutrittsberechtigung, an eine Kontrolle anzunähern, beispielsweise in einer Aufnahmeschlitz einer Kontrollstation einzustecken ist, beispielsweise für Fahrkarten für Skilifte, mit einem an der Kleidung oder am Gegenstand befestigbaren Gehäuse, in dem eine Federrolle vorgesehen ist, mit einer von der Federrolle abziehbaren Schnur und mit einem am freien Ende der Schnur befestigten Anhänger, der eine durch ein Loch des Ausweises, Datenträgers od.dgl. durchtretende, verastbare Schließe trägt.

Derartige Halter sind insbesondere dann von Vorteil, wenn der Datenträger in kürzeren Abständen benötigt wird und die äußeren Bedingungen das verlustsichere Verstauen erschweren. Dies ist etwa bei Skipässen der Fall, die maschinell oder durch Sichtkontrolle überprüft werden und daher außen an der Kleidung angebracht werden sollten, weiters bei Dauerkarten für Parkgaragen, Mautstraßen usw., wo eine Anbringung im Fahrzeug von Vorteil ist.

Ein bekannter Halter für Skipässe (CH-PS 637 278), der mit einem Haken etwa am Reißverschluß des Skizuges einhängbar ist, weist für die Aufnahme des Skipasses einen im wesentlichen ähnlich ausgebildeten Haken am Ende der auf der Federrolle aufgewickelten Schnur auf. In Verwendung sind weiters Halter der eingangs genannten Art, bei denen die verastbare Schließe ähnlich einem Karabiner mit einem federnden, U-förmigen Bügel versehen ist, dessen hakenförmiges Ende in eine Aufnahme eingreift. Zum Öffnen wird der Bügel zusammengedrückt und der das hakenförmige Ende tragende Schenkel aus der Bügelebene nach der Seite herausgedrückt, worauf der Skipaß eingehängt und der Bügel wieder geschlossen wird. Das Öffnen und Verschließen dieser Schließe ist insbesondere bei Kälte, vor allem mit Handschuhen schwierig und es besteht die Gefahr, daß der Bügelschenkel nach der Anbringung des Skipasses nicht mehr richtig verschlossen wird, sodaß der Skipaß während der Fahrt verloren werden kann.

Die Erfindung hat es sich nun zur Aufgabe gestellt, einen Halter zu schaffen, bei dem die Montage des Ausweises, Datenträgers, Skipasses usw. leichter erfolgen kann und bei dem bevorzugt auch der Verlust dann erschwert ist, wenn die Schließe des Halters nicht richtig geschlossen wird und sich selbsttätig öffnet.

Erfindungsgemäß wird dies dadurch erreicht, daß die verastbare Schließe ein im wesentlichen U-förmig gebogener Teil ist, wobei im Quersteg eine Durchbrechung für die Aufnahme des freien

Endes der Schnur vorgesehen ist, und daß die beiden Schenkel der Schließe im freien Endbereich einen Druckknopfverschluß bilden, dessen Druckknopf am ersten Schenkel und dessen Rasthülse am zweiten Schenkel ausgebildet ist.

Der erfindungsgemäße Halter weist demgemäß als Schließe für die Karte eine Art Klammer auf, deren Druckknopf das Loch in der Karte durchsetzt. Bei geöffneter Schließe ist daher die Befestigung der Karte auch mit Handschuhen problemlos möglich, da die Schließe, nachdem die Karte in den U-förmig gebogenen Teil eingeschoben ist, durch Zusammendrücken ihrer beiden Schenkel geschlossen wird, indem der Druckknopf verrastet. Die fixierte Karte kann nun für die Überprüfung beliebig weit an der Schnur ausgezogen werden, sodaß auch der Einschub in einen Schlitz einer Kontrollstation mit Leser in einfacher Weise möglich ist. Die Federrolle zieht die Schnur und damit die Karte wieder selbsttätig ein, sodaß sie unmittelbar am Halter zu liegen kommt. Da vorzugsweise zwischen der Schließe und dem Gehäuse der Federrolle eine von der Einziedfeder beaufschlagte Verdrehhinderung besteht, die durch einen Vorsprung der Schließe und eine Rille an der Schnurauslaßöffnung des Gehäuses gebildet ist, ist die Karte relativ zum Gehäuse festgelegt und flattert nicht frei im Wind.

Der Halter ist zur oftmaligen, wiederholten Verwendung gedacht, sodaß der Druckknopf wieder geöffnet werden und eine neue Karte eingesetzt werden kann. In einer bevorzugten Ausführung ist vorgesehen, daß im Übergangsbereich zumindest eines Schenkels zum Quersteg ein Gelenk ausgebildet ist. Besteht die Schließe aus Kunststoff, kann jedes dieser Gelenke durch eine linienförmige Querschnittsreduzierung gebildet sein, sodaß die Schließe dennoch einstückig im Spritzguß gefertigt werden kann.

In einer weiteren Ausführung ist vorgesehen, daß der Stiel des pilzförmigen Druckknopfes um die Dicke des zu fixierenden Ausweises, Datenträgers od.dgl. länger ist als die Dicke des den Kopf hintergreifenden Wulstes der Rasthülse. Dadurch wird die Karte zwischen der Rasthülse und dem den Druckknopf tragenden Schenkel festgelegt, sodaß der Abstand zwischen den beiden Schenkeln groß genug gewählt werden kann, um die Schließe händisch wieder zu öffnen. Der Abstand wird dabei durch die Länge der nach innen ragenden Rasthülse bestimmt. Diese Ausführung erlaubt es auch, den Kopf des Druckknopfes mit einem größeren Durchmesser als den des Loches in der Karte auszubilden, sodaß das Kartenloch beim Durchtritt des Kopfes geringfügig aufgeweitet werden muß, dabei jedoch sich auch dann nicht selbsttätig lösen kann, wenn die Schließe versehentlich geöffnet bleibt. Wenn weiters der Kopf des

Druckknopfes sich konisch verjüngt und in einer kreisförmigen Schneidkante endet, die mit einer Kante des Wulstes an der Rasthülse zusammenwirkt, so ist es, je nach Material der Karte, gegebenenfalls nicht erforderlich, das Loch für die Schließe vorzuerfertigen, da es beim Zusammendrücken der Schließe durch den Druckknopf gestanzt wird.

Nachstehend wird nun die Erfindung anhand der Figuren der beiliegenden Zeichnung näher beschrieben, ohne darauf beschränkt zu sein. Die Fig. 1 zeigt eine schematische Ansicht eines erfindungsgemäßen Halters mit geöffneter Schließe und die Fig. 2 einen Längsschnitt durch die geschlossene Schließe.

Der Halter für kartenförmige Ausweise, Datenträger, od.dgl. 20 weist ein Gehäuse 1 auf, in dem eine Federrolle 2 mit einer abziehbaren Schnur 3 angeordnet ist. Der Halter kann mit Hilfe eines Hakens, einer Öse, einer Schließe 12 od.dgl. an einem Kleidungsstück außen befestigt werden, beispielsweise an einem Reißverschluß. Die Befestigung kann auch in anderer Weise erfolgen, beispielsweise an einem Schlüsselring, mit Hilfe von Selbstklebeschichten usw., je nach Verwendungszweck. Am freien Ende der Schnur 3 ist eine U-förmig gebogene Schließe 4 befestigt, wobei die Schnur 3 eine Durchbrechung 8 im Quersteg 5 der Schließe 4 durchsetzt und mit einem Knoten 9 fixiert ist. Die Breite der Schließe 4 ist beispielsweise 15 mm und weist eine zwischen Daumen und Zeigefinger bequem handhabbare Größe auf. Die beiden Schenkel 6 und 7 der Schließe 4 sind am Quersteg 5 begrenzt beweglich angelenkt, beispielsweise durch Ausbildung einer Einkerbung, die durch Verringerung der Dicke der Schenkel 6, 7 das Gelenk 12 bildet. Das freie Ende des ersten Schenkels 6 trägt einen nach innen ragenden, pilzförmigen Druckknopf 10, der in eine nach innen ragende Rasthülse 11 des zweiten Schenkels 7 eindrückbar ist. Wie aus Fig. 2 ersichtlich, wird die mit einem Loch 21 versehene Karte 20 vom Stiel 13 des Druckknopfes 10 durchsetzt, wobei die Rasthülse 11 die Karte 20 bezüglich des Stiels 13 axial festlegt. Die Länge des Stiels 13 ist um die Dicke der Karte 20 größer als für die Hintergreifung durch den Wulst 15 der Rasthülse 11 notwendig wäre. Wie aus Fig. 2 weiters ersichtlich, kann der sich zur Erleichterung des Eindrückens verjüngende Kopf 14 des Druckknopfes 10 in eine kreisförmige Schneidkante 16 auslaufen, die beim Führen der Karte 20 ein entsprechendes Loch 21 ausstanzt. Auch bei geöffneter Schließe 4 kann eine eingesetzte Karte 20 nur schwer verloren werden, da sie durch den über den Stiel 13 ringsum vorstehenden Kopf 14 in gewissem Ausmaß gegen Herausrutschen gesichert ist.

Anspruch

1. Halter für einen kartenförmigen Ausweis, Datenträger od.dgl., der zur Identifizierung von Personen oder Gegenständen, insbesondere zur Überprüfung einer Zutrittsberechtigung, an eine Kontrolle anzunähern, beispielsweise in einen Aufnahmeschütz einer Kontrollstation einzustecken ist, beispielsweise für Fahrkarten für Skilifte, mit einem an der Kleidung oder am Gegenstand befestigbaren Gehäuse, in dem eine Federrolle vorgesehen ist, mit einer von der Federrolle abziehbaren Schnur und mit einem am freien Ende der Schnur befestigten Anhänger, der eine durch ein Loch des Ausweises, Datenträgers od.dgl. durchtretende, verastbare Schließe trägt, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die verastbare Schließe (4) ein im wesentlichen U-förmig gebogener Teil ist, wobei im Quersteg (5) eine Durchbrechung (8) für die Aufnahme des freien Endes der Schnur (3) vorgesehen ist, und daß die beiden Schenkel (6,7) der Schließe (4) im freien Endbereich einen Druckknopfverschluß bilden, dessen Druckknopf (10) am ersten Schenkel (6) und dessen Rasthülse (11) am zweiten Schenkel (7) ausgebildet ist.

2. Halter nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß im Übergangsbereich zumindest eines Schenkels (6,7) zum Quersteg (5) ein Gelenk (12) ausgebildet ist.

3. Halter nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Stiel (13) des pilzförmigen Druckknopfes (10) um die Dicke des zu führenden Ausweises, Datenträgers od.dgl. (20) länger ist als die Dicke des den Kopf (14) hintergreifenden Wulstes (15) der Rasthülse (11).

4. Halter nach Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Kopf (14) des Druckknopfes (10) einen größeren Durchmesser aufweist als das Loch (21) des zu führenden Ausweises, Datenträgers od.dgl. (20).

5. Halter nach Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Kopf (14) des Druckknopfes (10) sich konisch verjüngt und in einer kreisförmigen Schneidkante (16) endet, die mit einer Kante des Wulstes (15) an der Rasthülse (11) zusammenwirkt.

Fig. 1

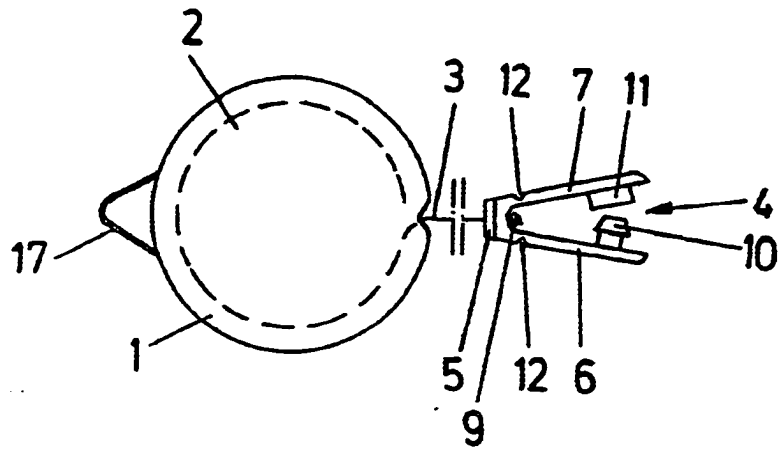
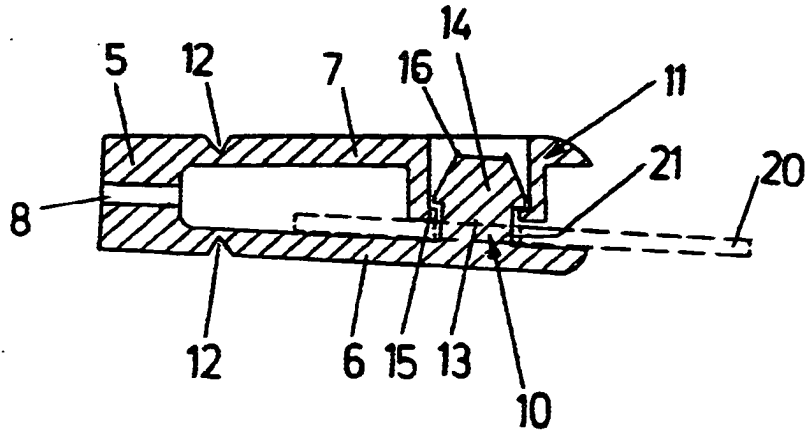
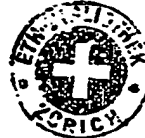


Fig. 2





Erfindungspatent für die Schweiz und Liechtenstein
Schweizerisch-liechtensteinischer Patentschutzvertrag vom 22. Dezember 1978



PATENT SCHRIFT A5

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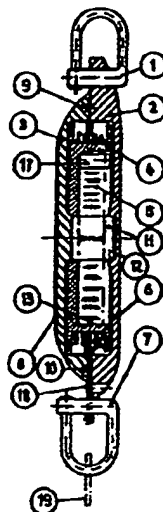
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44 Halter für Karten, insbesondere Skiabonnemente.

57 Der Halter für Skipässe oder für ein Skiliftabonnemente weist ein zweiteiliges Gehäuse (2, 3) auf, das auf der einen Seite mit einer Befestigungsvorrichtung (1) versehen ist, um dieses an einer Skijacke oder ähnliches zu befestigen. Im Gehäuse ist eine unter Federspannung (5) stehende Spule (4) drehbar gelagert. Um diese Spule ist eine Kordel gewickelt, die durch das Gehäuse geführt ist und an deren Ende ein Befestigungshaken (7) angeordnet ist, der das Skiliftabonnemente (19) oder dergleichen aufnehmen kann.

Mit diesem Halter hat man das benötigte Abonnemente stets zur Hand und kann es auch mit Skihandschuhen ergreifen und zum Stempeln vorlegen, da die Schnur aus dem Gehäuse herausziehbar ist und sich nach dem Loslassen selbsttätig wieder aufrollt.



PATENTANSPRÜCHE

1. Halter für Karten, insbesondere Skiabonnemente, gekennzeichnet durch ein mit einer Befestigungsvorrichtung (1) versehenes Gehäuse (2, 3), in dem eine unter Federspannung (5) stehende Spule (4) drehbar gelagert ist, und einem an dieser Spule befestigten Zugorgan (6), dessen freies Ende (18) aus dem Gehäuse herausgeführt und mit einem Befestigungshaken (7) versehen ist.

2. Halter nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass das Gehäuse zweiteilig (2, 3) ausgebildet ist und über eine Nut(10)-Feder-(9)-Verbindung feuchtigkeitsdicht verklebt ist.

3. Halter nach Anspruch 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass in der Mitte des als Deckel (3) ausgebildeten Gehäuseteils ein Lagerzapfen (11) für die Spule vorgesehen ist, der in eine Ausnehmung (12) des als Boden (2) ausgebildeten Gehäuseteils eingreift.

4. Halter nach Ansprüchen 1 und 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Feder als Spiralfeder (5) ausgebildet und in einer einseitig offenen Ausnehmung (13) der Spule (4) aufgenommen ist, dass das innere Ende (14) der Spiralfeder durch einen radial verlaufenden Schlitz (15) im Lagerzapfen (11) gesteckt und das äussere Ende (16) an einem im Randbereich der Ausnehmung vorgesehenen Zapfen (17) befestigt ist.

5. Halter nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass er auf mindestens einer Seite (3) eine Beschriftung (8) aufweist.

Die vorliegende Erfindung bezieht sich auf einen Halter für Karten, insbesondere Skiabonnemente, und ist dafür gedacht, das Vorzeigen von Skipässen oder Skiliftabonnementen zu erleichtern.

Skiliftabonnemente oder Skipässe oder dergleichen werden häufig in eine Klarsichttasche gesteckt und diese entweder in der Skijacke versorgt oder mit einer Kordel um den Hals getragen. Falls jedoch solche Skipässe oder Skiliftabonnemente zum Abstempeln vorgezeigt werden müssen, ist ein Hervorsuchen und Vorlegen oft recht mühsam, insbesondere falls dazu die Skihandschuhe ausgezogen werden müssen. Ausserdem wird dadurch das Personal von Liftanlagen oft gezwungen, aus ihren Räumen herauszutreten, und es kann bei der Verwendung von elektronischen Stempelinrichtungen zu Stauungen kommen.

Es ist daher Aufgabe der vorliegenden Erfindung, einen Halter zu schaffen, der es erlaubt, einen Skipass oder ein Skiliftabonnement auch mit Skihandschuhen bequem vorweisen

oder zur Stempelung bereitstellen zu können. Diese Aufgabe wird mit einem in den Ansprüchen beschriebenen Halter gelöst.

Die Erfindung wird nun im einzelnen anhand eines Ausführungsbeispiels näher erläutert werden.

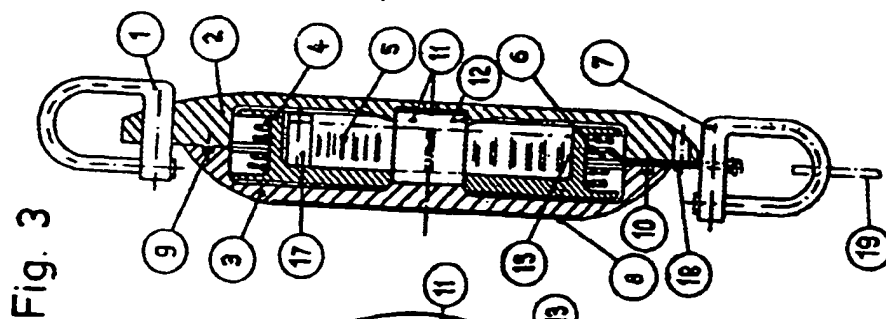
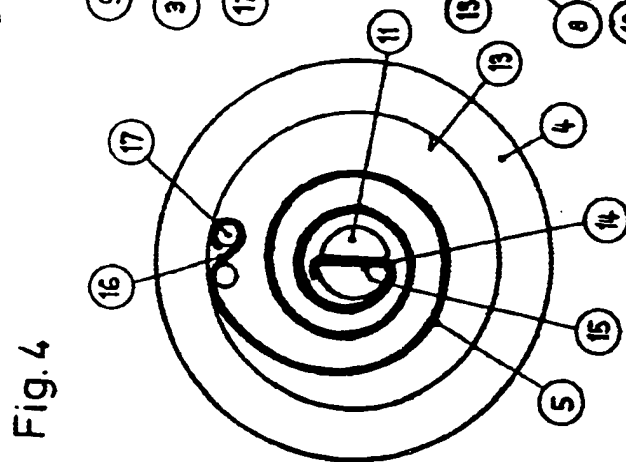
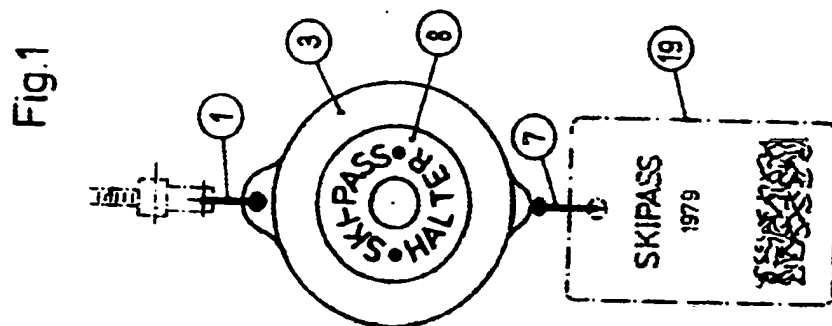
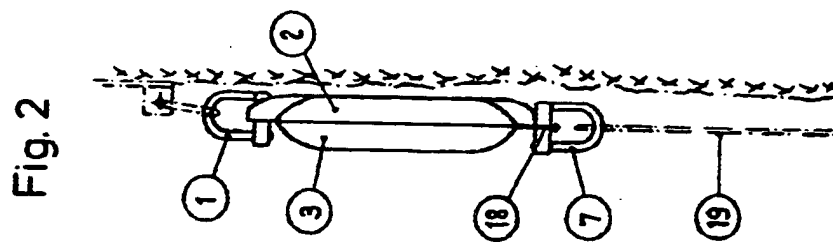
Fig. 1 zeigt einen erfindungsgemässen Halter in befestigtem Zustand von vorne;

Fig. 2 zeigt den Halter von Fig. 1 von der Seite;

Fig. 3 zeigt im Längsschnitt den Halter von Fig. 1 und

Fig. 4 zeigt den Halter von Fig. 1 im Querschnitt.

Man erkennt in Fig. 3 eine Befestigungsvorrichtung 1, mittels welcher der Halter beispielsweise am Reissverschluss der Skijacke befestigt werden kann, den Gehäuseboden 2 und den Gehäusedeckel 3, der mit einer Beschriftung 8 versehen werden kann, siehe Fig. 1. Die beiden Gehäuseteile 2 und 3 sind mit einer Feder 9 und einer entsprechenden Nut 10 miteinander verbunden und wasserdicht miteinander verklebt. Im Innern des Gehäuses ist eine Spule 4 drehbar gelagert. Dazu ist in der Mitte des Deckels 3 ein Lagerzapfen 11 vorgesehen, der in einer Ausnehmung 12 des Bodens greift. Wie aus Fig. 4 ersichtlich ist, ist die Spule durch eine Feder 5 vorgespannt, wobei die Spiralfeder in einer einseitig offenen Ausnehmung 13 der Spule angeordnet ist und deren inneres Ende 14 durch einen Schlitz 15 im Lagerzapfen 11 durchgesteckt und das äussere Ende 16 an einem im Randbereich der Ausnehmung vorgesehenen Zapfen 17 befestigt ist. Eine Kordel oder Schnur 6, beispielsweise aus Kunststoff, ist am äusseren Umfang der Spule befestigt und um diese gewickelt. Das freie Ende 18 der Schnur ist über eine Bohrung im Gehäuseteil 2 herausgeführt und mit einem Befestigungshaken 7 versehen. Wie aus Fig. 1 hervorgeht, kann an diesem Befestigungshaken der Skipass oder das Skiliftabonnement oder dergleichen befestigt werden. Die Schnur kann beispielsweise eine Länge von 1,2 m aufweisen. Der Befestigungshaken 7 liegt unter ständiger Vorspannung am Gehäuseteil 2 an. Beim Ziehen der Karte wird die Spule 4 in Drehung versetzt und die Karte kann bis auf die volle Länge der Schnur, d. h. im vorliegenden Fall, bis auf 1,2 m herausgezogen werden. Nach dem Loslassen der Karte wird die Schnur durch die Wirkung der Feder 5 automatisch wieder aufgewickelt. Die stets griffbereite Karte kann auch mit Skihandschuhen herausgezogen und vorgewiesen werden und braucht nicht mehr versorgt zu werden, da sie selbsttätig an den Halter zurückgezogen wird. Die Oberfläche 8 des Halters kann mit persönlichen Daten versehen werden, die die Ermittlung bei Skiumfällen oder dergleichen wesentlich vereinfachen.





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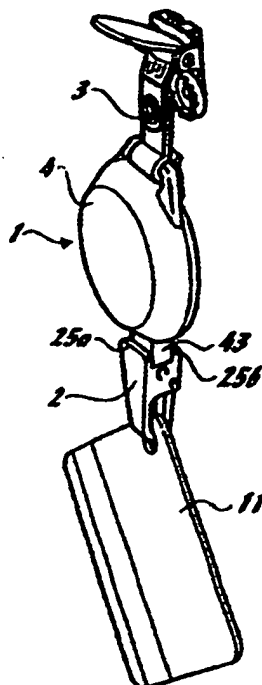
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(54) Title: ARRANGEMENT RELATED TO A CARD KEEPER

(57) Abstract

A device for holding a perforated object, for instance a perforated card or a key ring. The device includes a first holder unit for coaction with the perforated object, a second holder unit for coaction with a piece of clothing on the person carrying the object, and a reel or winder that acts between the two units. The reel includes a tongue-shaped protrusion from which the line can be fed out from and into the reel. The first holder unit includes a closable hasp which is intended for coaction with the hole in the perforated object. The second holder unit coacts with the reel or winder via a hooked part which is attached to an eyelet on the reel. Coaction between the second holder unit and said clothing is effected with the aid of a clamping device belonging to the second holder unit. The first holder unit includes first and second wing-like protrusions on opposite sides of the holder unit relative to the hasp. These wing-shaped protrusions are adapted so that the tongue-shaped protrusion can be embraced by the two wing-shaped protrusions when the line has been reeled-in, whereby the first holder unit is prevented from twisting or rotating about the axis of the line that extends between the reel and the first holder unit when the line has been taken-up by the reel.



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TITLE OF INVENTION: ARRANGEMENT RELATED TO A CARD KEEPER

10 FIELD OF INVENTION

The present invention relates to a device for holding a perforated object, such as a card provided with a hole or such as a key ring.

15 The device includes a first holder unit for coaction with the perforated object, a second holder unit for coaction with an article of clothing worn by the carrier of the object, and a reel or winder acting therebetween.

20 The reel or winder functions to allow line to which the first holder unit is attached to run from the reel when the line is subjected to a given force in a direction away from the reel, and to reel-in the line when no force acts on the line in a direction away from the reel. The reel includes a tongue-like protrusion from
25 which the line can be fed out of and into the reel.

The first holder unit includes a hasp which can be moved to an open position and a closed position and which coacts with the hole provided in the object, a two-part-locking element by means of
30 which the hasp can be locked in its closed position, and a through-penetrating hole through which the line can be passed and the outward end thereof tied into a knot large enough to prevent the line slipping back through the hole. A first part of the two-part-locking element is comprised of an outwardly projecting hasp-part,
35 and the second part of said two-part-locking element includes a cavity which is adapted to embrace the hasp-part in said closed position.

The second holder unit coacts with the reel or winder through the medium of a hooked part on the second holder unit, said hooked part coacting with an eyelet on the reel to provide a firm pivotal, but readily disconnectable connection. Coaction between the holder unit and said clothing is achieved through the medium of a clamping device belonging to the second holder unit.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BACKGROUND ART

10 It has long been known to use reels or winders of the
aforescribed kind to hold bunches of keys and different types of
card, for instance.

15 In the case of applications of this nature, there is used some form
of hook which firmly grips the object to be held, and often some
form of clip which holds the reel affixed to the wearer's clothing,
for instance.

20 The reel includes a spring which can be adapted to function with
objects of mutually different weight. A heavy bunch of keys will
thus require a stronger spring than an identity card or a light
key.

25 The holder or holder units used are often difficult to mould from
a plastic material, since the units require many structural
elements that are difficult to form in a simple mould.

DISCLOSURE OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

30

TECHNICAL PROBLEMS

When considering the earlier standpoint of techniques as described
above concerning an arrangement that is intended to hold a
perforated object, such as a perforated card or a key ring, and
35 that comprises a first holder unit intended for coaction with said
perforated object, a second holder unit intended for coaction with

clothing worn by the person carrying the object, and a reel or winder that acts therebetween, said reel functioning to allow a line to which the first holder unit is attached to run from the reel when the line is subjected to a given force in a direction away from the reel and to reel-in the line in the absence of said pulling force, said reel including a tongue-like protrusion from which the line can be fed out of and into the reel, and where the first holder unit includes a closable hasp intended for coaction with the hole provided in said object, said hasp being movable between an open position and a closed position, a two-part-locking element with which the hasp can be locked in said closed position, where a first part of said locking means is comprised of an outwardly projecting hasp-part and a second part of said locking means includes a cavity or hollow which is adapted to embrace the hasp-part in said closed position, and a through-penetrating hole through which the line can be passed and thereafter tied into a knot sufficiently large to prevent the line slipping back through the hole, it will be seen that a technical problem resides in realizing the possibilities that can be created to enable an object, e.g., a card, to be held in a fixed position relative to the reel or winder when the line has been reeled-in thereby.

Another technical problem resides in realizing how the first holder unit shall be constructed in order to prevent it from twisting or rotating about a the longitudinal axis of the line that extends between the reel and the first holder unit when line has been reeled into the reel housing, such as to fix the position of the object, such as an ID card, relative to said axis.

It will also be seen that a technical problem is one of realizing the importance of the direction in which the line extends from the first holder unit to the reel housing so as to ensure that an ID card or other object to which the line is attached will have a fixed position relative to said axis.

It will also be seen that a technical problem is one of realizing

how attachment of the line to the first holder unit via the through-penetrating hole can be implemented in a manner to ensure that the line will extend in a suitable direction from the first holder unit to the reel housing in a position in which it is firmly
5 locked to the first holder unit.

It will also be seen that a technical problem is one of realizing how such an attachment can be implemented in a manner which is beneficial both from a manufacturing aspect and from an economical
10 aspect.

Another technical problem is one of realizing how the two-part-locking element shall be constructed, and then particularly the cavity or hollow into which the hasp-part shall be locked, so as to
15 be beneficial from both a manufacturing and an economical aspect.

Another technical problem is one of realizing suitable dimensioning of the cavity or hollow to achieve a desired function of the locking means.
20

With a starting point from a device according to the foregoing, in which device the second holder unit carries a hooked-part which is pivotally attached to, but readily detachable from, an eyelet on the reel housing, and with which device coaction between the second
25 holder unit and said clothing is effected via a clamping device belonging to the second holder unit, it will be seen that a technical problem is one of realizing how the second holder unit shall be constructed to afford simple coaction with both the article of clothing and the reel housing.
30

It will also be seen that a technical problem resides in realizing how a hooked-part shall be constructed to enable it to be readily received by the eyelet and also to achieve effective but releasable locking of the eyelet to the hooked-part.
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A further technical problem is one of realizing how coaction can be

implemented between the clamping device and a strip-like element that forms the base of the second holder unit.

It will also be seen that a technical problem is one of realizing how a first part of a coupling means that acts between the strip-like element and the clamping device can form an integral part of the strip-like element, where a second part of said coupling means is comprised solely of a hole in the clamping device.

- 10 A further technical problem is one of realizing how part of the strip-like element can function as an anvil or counterpressure means in coaction with a clamping part of the clamping device.

- 15 Another technical problem is one of realizing the advantages that are afforded when the first part of the coupling means and the anvil are able to coact with different types of clamping devices, such as a clip of the kind normally used with trouser braces, a braces-clip, and a crocodile clip.

- 20 A further technical problem is one of realizing how the aforesaid second holder unit shall be constructed to enable said unit to be produced in a manner that is beneficial both from a manufacturing and an economical aspect.

25

SOLUTION

- 30 With the intention of solving one or more of the aforesaid technical problems, the present invention relates to a device for holding a perforated object, for instance a perforated card or a key ring.

- 35 The device includes a first holder unit for coaction with the perforated object, a second holder unit for coaction with a piece of clothing on the person carrying the object, and a reel or winder that acts between said units, said reel being constructed to allow a line to which the first holder unit is attached to run from the

reel when the line is subjected to an adapted force in a direction away from the reel, and to reel-in the line in the absence of said adapted force on the line. The reel includes a tongue-shaped protrusion from which the line can be fed out from and into the reel.

The first holder unit includes a closable hasp which is intended to coact with the hole in the perforated object and which can be brought to a closed or to an open position. The hasp can be locked in its closed position by means of a two-part locking element. This two-part locking element is comprised of a first part, an outwardly projecting hasp-part, and a second part that includes a hollow or recess adapted to embrace the hasp-part in the closed position of the hasp.

The first holder unit also includes a through-penetrating hole through which the line can be passed and thereafter knotted in a manner to prevent the line from slipping back through the hole.

The second holder unit coacts with the reel or winder via a hooked part on the second holder unit that can be firmly hooked pivotally to an eyelet on said reel and readily detached from said eyelet. Coaction between the second holder unit and said clothing is effected with the aid of a clamping device belonging to the second holder unit.

With a starting point from a device of this kind and with the object of preventing the first holder unit from twisting or rotating about the longitudinal axis of that part of the line which extends between the reel and the first holder unit when line is reeled-up by said reel, it is proposed in accordance with the invention that the first holder unit will include a body which has a first partition from which the hasp extends and bends back towards and up to a second partition of said body; in that an extension of the hasp beyond the body forms a first wing-like protrusion on the opposite side of the body in relation to said

first partition; in that an extension of the second partition beyond said body forms a second wing-shaped protrusion on the opposite side of said body relative to said second partition; in that the distance between the first and the second wing-shaped protrusions is adapted so that the tongue-shaped protrusion can be embraced by the two wing-shaped protrusions when the line has been reeled-in; and in that said body forms an anvil or counterpressure means between said first and said second wing-shaped protrusions.

- 5
- 10 In coaction with the tongue-like protrusion, the wing-shaped protrusions prevent twisting or turning of the first holder unit and therewith fixing the position of the object.

15 It is important that the line extends in the correct direction from the first holder unit when reeling-in said line, so as to enable the wing-shaped protrusions to embrace or surround the tongue-shaped protrusion. In order for the line to extend in the correct direction, the line must pass at right angles from the anvil and also centrally from between the two wing-shaped protrusions. This can be achieved by positioning the through-penetrating hole through which the line passes in said body at right angles to the extension of the hasp and centrally between the wing-shaped protrusions.

20

25 The hole will preferably consist of first and a second parts, where the first part of the hole extends from one side of the body and at an adapted distance from the centre of said body and has a conical shape with a larger cross-sectional area at the entry to the hole than at the end of the hole, and where the second part of said hole extends from the opposite side of the body and through a given distance beyond the centre of the body and up to the proximity of the first part of said hole, and where the second part of the hole is straight and has a cross-sectional area that exceeds the cross-sectional area of the end of the first part of the hole. It is also proposed in accordance with the invention that the body also includes between the hole and the anvil surface a through-penetrating slot which extends from the inlet to the first hole-

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part and extends beyond the centre of the body to a given extent.

5 This provides a hole through which the line can be inserted from that side of the body in which the first hole-part is formed, without requiring the use of a tool to this end. The line is knotted at its free end and then drawn back into the hole, with the knot fastening in the end of the second hole-part and therewith prevented from slipping back through the hole. The knot is now located beneath the end of the slot and the line can thus be moved up through the slot so as to extend out from the first holder unit in a desired direction. With the line thus extended, the knot is pulled against the slot and the line will extend from the knot located beneath the slot and directly out of the slot, meaning that the knot will not fall back onto the first hole-part.

15 It is proposed in accordance with the present invention that the cavity included by the second part of the two-part locking device is formed by including said second part in said second partition. This second part of the two-part locking device shall include a first and a second wall element with respective wall elements extending from the second partition and out towards the rearwardly bent hasp-portion.

25 The first wall element has a first side that faces towards the first partition, and a second side that faces away from the first partition, and the second wall element is perpendicular to, or generally perpendicular to, the first wall element and side-related to the body. The second wall element also extends from the first wall element towards the first partition.

30 The cavity is formed by a hole formed through the second wall element, with the centre line of said hole coinciding with, or generally coinciding with, the surface of the first side of the first wall element.

35 The centre line of the hole extends perpendicular to the hasp

extension, and the hole extends through the second wall element and continues into the first wall element through a given distance.

The hole thus forms the cavity required in the first wall element.

5 The cavity is delimited on one side by the end of the hole and on the other side by the second wall element.

10 According to one embodiment of the invention, the extent to which the hole extends into the first wall element will slightly exceed the width of the hasp-part.

The moulds required to mould a first holder unit according to the above description can be produced very easily and the unit can be moulded with great precision.

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According to the invention, the second holder unit includes a strip-like element and said clamping device.

20 A first end of the strip-like element includes the hooked-part adapted for coaction with the eyelet, and the other, the second, end of the strip-like element includes a first part of a two-part coupling device with which the clamping device can be connected to the strip-like element.

25 With the intention of providing a hooked-part that can be easily hooked firmly into the eyelet and which will later firmly lock the eyelet, it is proposed in accordance with the invention that the hooked-part bends back towards the first end of the strip-like element, where an outer portion of the hooked-part and the first
30 end of said strip-like element define the gape of the hook form.

The width of the gape is smaller than the cross-dimensional size of the eyelet, and consequently said outer portion is provided with a tongue that defines an angle with the strip-like element, said
35 angle being of a size that will allow the eyelet to be inserted between the tongue and the strip-like element.

The hooked-part is comprised of a resilient material that will enable the gape to be widened when pressing the eyelet in between the tongue and the strip-like element, therewith enabling the eyelet to be passed through the gape and into the hook form. This
5 enables the eyelet to be readily inserted into the hooked-part.

The hooked-part has a circular or generally circular hook form, where the cross-sectional area of the circular shape exceeds the cross-sectional area of the eyelet.
10

The centre line of the strip-like element coincides with the centre of the circular shape.

The gape is offset in relation to the centre line and the circular shape is maintained past said centre line and up to that part of the gape that is formed by the first end of the strip-like element.
15

A hooked-part of this shape provides an opening that leads from within the hooked shape and out therefrom and that does not include any surfaces by means of which the gape can be readily pressed apart. In order to remove the eyelet from the hooked-part, it is necessary to actively turn and pull the reel and the eyelet relative to the second holder unit.
20

The first part of the coupling means includes an outwardly projecting portion and the clamping device is provided with a through-penetrating hole that constitutes a second part of the two-part coupling element. Coupling is effected by passing the outwardly projecting portion through the hole and then deforming the protruding part of said portion. The outwardly protruding part is deformed to present a cross-sectional area that exceeds the cross-sectional area of the hole, thereby fixing the clamping device to the strip-like element.
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According to one embodiment of the invention, the strip-like element includes a protrusion which is positioned centrally of the
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outwardly projecting part and on the opposite side of the strip-like element relative to said outwardly projecting part.

5 This very simple attachment of the clamping device to the strip-like element enables the clamping device to have the form of a braces-clip where a first jaw of the clip is provided with said hole.

10 A second jaw of the clip is provided with a circular toothed element where the protrusion is adapted to act as an anvil or counterpressure surface against the circular toothed element when the clamping device is connected to the strip-like element, with the braces-clip clipping around a piece of clothing on the person carrying the object, for instance.

15 The clamping device may alternatively have the form of a crocodile clip, with said hole provided in one jaw of the clip.

20 As with the braces-clip, the other jaw of the crocodile clip may be provided with a serrated part for clamping coaction with the user's clothing, for instance.

25 The moulds required to mould a strip-like element that includes a hooked-part in accordance with the foregoing can also be produced very easily and the strip-like element and hooked-part therewith moulded with great precision.

ADVANTAGES

30 Those advantages that are primarily characteristic of a first holder unit in accordance with the present invention reside in the ability to produce in a very simple and cost-effective manner a holder unit with which the position of the holder unit can be fixed in relation to the reel or winder when the line has been taken-up
35 by the reel. The invention also enables the parts that are required to provide a lockable hasp to be produced very easily. The

advantages that can be considered primarily characteristic of a second holder unit according to the present invention reside in the ability to provide in a simple manner a hooked-part to which the eyelet on the reel or winder can be readily attached and then
5 firmly secured in said hooked-part although still removable therefrom. According to the invention, there is provided a strip-like element that has an integrated outwardly projecting part to which different types of clamping devices or clips can be connected, simply by providing the clamping device with a hole of
10 a given size.

The primary characteristic features of an inventive device are set
15 forth in the characterizing clause of the following Claim 1.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

20

An inventive device will now be described in more detail with reference to exemplifying embodiments thereof and also with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which

25 Figure 1 is a perspective view of a card held by an inventive device;

Figure 2 is a perspective view that illustrates a reel or winder, a first holder unit, and a line connecting the reel and
30 unit together;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of a first holder unit and its respective components;

35 Figure 4 is a perspective view of a second holder unit that includes a braces-clip;

Figure 5 is a schematic illustration of a through-penetrating hole and a slot through the first holder unit, and shows a line fixed in said hole;

5 Figure 6 is a slightly enlarged view of part of a first holder unit and shows specifically a cavity formed in said first holder unit;

10 Figure 7 is a side view of a strip-like element that includes a hooked-part and included in a second holder unit; and

Figure 8 illustrates an alternative embodiment of a second holder unit that includes a crocodile clip.

15 **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS AT PRESENT PREFERRED**

Figure 1 illustrates a device 1 for holding a perforated object 11, such as a perforated card or a key ring. The illustrated object is a card.

20 The device includes a first holder unit 2 for coaction with the perforated object 11, a second holder unit 3 for coaction with clothing on the person carrying the object, and a reel or winder 4 acting between the two holder units.

25 As will be evident from Figure 2, the reel or winder 4 is constructed to allow a line 41 to which the first holder unit 2 is connected to run from the reel when subjected to a given force in a direction away from the reel, and to reel-in the line in the
30 absence of this given force on the line. The reel includes a tongue-shaped projection 43 from which the line can be fed out of and into the reel.

35 As will be evident from Figure 3, the first holder unit 2 includes a closable hasp 21 which is intended for coaction with the hole in the perforated object 11 and which can be moved between an open and

a closed position.

The hasp can be locked in its closed position by means of a two-part locking element 22. A first part of the two-part locking element is comprised of an outwardly projecting hasp-part 22a, and a second part of said two-part locking element includes a cavity 22b which is intended to embrace the hasp-part 22a in the closed position of the hasp.

10 The first holder unit 2 further includes a through-penetrating hole 23 through which the line 43 can be passed and then tied into a knot at its free end so as to prevent the line slipping back through the hole.

15 As illustrated in Figure 4, the second holder unit 3 is able to coact with the reel or winder 4 through the medium of a hooked-part 31 on the second holder unit. This hooked-part can be brought into firm, pivotal engagement with an eyelet 42 on the reel or winder 4 and readily detached therefrom.

20 Coaction between the second holder unit 3 and clothing on the carrier is achieved through the medium of a clamping device belonging to the second holder unit 3, said device having the form of a braces-clip 32 in the illustrated case.

25 In the embodiment shown in Figures 2 and 3, the first holder unit 2 includes a body 24 that has a first partition 24a from which the hasp 21 extends and bends back towards and up to a second partition 24b of the body 24.

30 The hasp 21 continues beyond the body 24 and includes a first wing-shaped protrusion 25a on the opposite side of the body 24 relative to the first partition 24a of the body 24.

35 A second wing-shaped protrusion 25b is formed on the opposite side of the body 24 relative to the second partition 24b in an extension

of the second partition 24b beyond the body 24.

5 The distance "a" between the first and the second wing-shaped protrusions 25a, 25b is adapted so that the tongue-like protrusion 43 can be embraced by the two wing-shaped protrusions when the line is reeled into the reel or winder 4 (see Figure 1).

10 The body 24 forms an anvil or counterpressure surface 24c between the first and the second wing-shaped protrusions 25a, 25b, said anvil being that part of the body which supports against the tongue-shaped protrusion 43 when the line is reeled-in.

15 Because the wing-shaped protrusions embrace the tongue-like protrusion, the first holder unit is prevented from twisting or turning about the longitudinal axis A of that part of the line which extend between the reel and the first holder unit when the line has been taken-up by the reel.

20 As will be evident from Figure 5, the through-penetrating hole 23 through which the line 43 is passed extends through the body 24 at right angles to the extension of the hasp 21 and centrally between the wing-shaped protrusions 25a, 25b.

25 The hole is comprised of a first and a second hole-part 23a, 23b, of which the first hole-part 23a extends from one side of the body through a given distance towards the centre C of said body. This hole-part 23a has a conical shape with a larger cross-sectional area at the hole inlet than at the hole outlet.

30 The second hole-part 23b extends from the opposite side of the body through a given distance past the centre C and up to the first hole-part 23a. The second hole-part 23b is straight and has a cross-sectional area that is greater than the cross-sectional area of the end of the first hole-part 23a.

35 The body includes a through-penetrating slot 26 which extends

between the hole 23 and the anvil 24c, from the inlet of the first hole-part 23a through a given distance beyond the centre C of the body.

- 5 A knot 43a tied on the line 43 will lie directly beneath the end of the slot 26, in the centre C of the body 24, and fixed at the end of the second hole-part 23b. The line 43 can therewith be stretched perpendicularly from the anvil 24c, directly out from the underlying knot 43a.

10

Figure 6 is an enlarged view of the second partition 24b, which includes the second part of the two-part locking element 22. This part includes a first and a second wall element 27a, 27b, wherein respective wall elements extend from the second partition 24b out
15 towards the back-folded hasp-part 21a.

The first wall element 27a has a first side 27a1 which faces towards the first partition 24a, and a second side 27a2 which faces away from the first partition 24a.

20

The second wall element 27b is perpendicular, or generally perpendicular, to the first wall element 27a and off-centre or side-related to the body 24. The second wall element 27b also extends from the first wall element 27a towards the first partition
25 24a.

The cavity 22b in the second partition is formed by a hole 22c which is formed through the second wall element 27b and has a centre line B that coincides with, or generally coincides with, the
30 surface of the first side 27a1 of the first wall element 27a.

The centre line B is perpendicular to the extension of the hasp 21 and the hole extends through the second wall element 27b and continues into the first wall element 27a through a given distance
35 "b".

The distance "b" through which the hole 22c extends into the first wall element 27a slightly exceeds the width of the hasp-part 22a.

5 The hole 22c thus forms the cavity 22b required in the first wall element 27a. The cavity 22b is delimited on one side by the end 22c' of the hole and on the other side by the second wall element 27b.

10 The second holder unit 3 includes a strip-like element 33 and the clamping device 32.

15 Figure 7 shows the strip-like element 33 without the clamping device. The hooked-part 31 adapted for coaction with the eyelet is provided on a first end 33a of the strip-like element 33.

A second end 33b of the stripe-like element 33 is provided with a first part of a two-part couple element, whereby the clamping device can be coupled to the strip-like element 33.

20 The hooked-part 31 is adapted to bend back towards the first end 33a of the strip-like element 33, where an outer part 31a of the hooked-part 31 and the first end 33a of the strip-like element 33 define a gape or "mouth" 34 that leads into the hook-shape 31. The width of the gape is smaller than the cross-sectional size of the
25 eyelet.

The outer part 31a includes a tongue 35 which defines an angle " α " with the strip-like element 33, said angle " α " having a size which enables the eyelet to be inserted between the tongue 35 and the
30 strip-like element 33.

The hooked-part 31 is made of a resilient material such as to enable the gape 34 to be widened when pressing the eyelet in between the tongue 35 and the strip-like element 33, thereby
35 enabling the eyelet to be inserted through the gape 34 and into the hook-shape 31.

The hooked-part 31 has a broken, but generally circular shape 31' and the cross-sectional area of the hook is greater than the cross-sectional area of the eyelet.

5 The centre line D of the strip-like element 33 coincides with a centre line E on the circular shape 31' and the gape 34 is located to one side of said centre line D. The circular shape 31' of the hooked-part 31 continues beyond the centre line D and up to that part of the gape 34 which is defined by the first end 33a of the
10 strip-like element 33.

A hooked-part 31 of this configuration forms in the circular shape or form 31' an opening 36 through which the eyelet can pass from within and out of the hook and which lacks any surfaces that can be
15 easily pressed apart so as to widen the opening 36, and consequently the reel and the eyelet must be actively twisted and pulled relative to the second holder unit in order to remove the eyelet out of the hooked-part.

20 The first part of the two-part coupling element for coupling the strip-like element to the clamping device includes an outwardly projecting part 37, and the clamping device is provided with a through-penetrating hole 32a that constitutes the second part of said two-part coupling element.

25 As will be evident from Figure 4, the first and the second part are connected by passing the outwardly projecting part 37 through the hole 32a and then deforming the outwardly projecting part 37, e.g. in the manner of a riveting operation.

30 The part 37 can be deformed mechanically or by melting said part.

The outwardly projecting part 37 will be deformed to a cross-sectional size that exceeds the cross-sectional size of the hole
35 32a, therewith fixing the clamping device 32 to the strip-like element 33.

The strip-like element 33 also includes a projection 38 which lies opposite the outwardly projecting part 37 and on the side of the strip-like element 33 opposite thereto.

- 5 The clamping device may have many different forms. Figure 4 shows a preferred embodiment of the clamping device, which in this case is comprised of a braces-clip 32 where a first jaw 32b of the clip 32 is provided with said hole 32a. A second jaw 32c of the clip 32 includes a toothed circular element 32d. When connecting the
- 10 clamping device 32 to the strip-like element 33, the projection 38 functions as an anvil surface against the toothed ring 32d when the clip 32 is clipped onto clothing on the person carrying the device, for instance.
- 15 Figure 8 shows an alternative embodiment in which the clamping device is a crocodile clip 32', with said hole 32a' being provided in a first jaw 32b' of the clip. The second jaw 32c' of the clip 32' is provided with a gripping part, such as a serrated part 32d'. When connecting the clamping device to the strip-like element, the
- 20 protrusion 38' functions as an anvil surface against the serrated part 32d' when the crocodile clip 32' is used to secure the device to the clothing of a person carrying said device.

It will be understood that the invention is not restricted to the

25 illustrated and described embodiment thereof and that modifications can be made within the scope of the following Claims.

CLAIMS

1. A device for holding a perforated object, for instance a perforated card or a key ring, said device including a first holder unit for coaction with the perforated object, a second holder unit for coaction with a piece of clothing on the person carrying the object, and a reel or winder that acts between said units, said reel being constructed to allow a line to which the first holder unit is attached to run from the reel when the line is subjected to a given force in a direction away from the reel, and to take-up the line in the absence of said given force on the line, wherewith the reel includes a tongue-shaped protrusion from which the line can be fed out from and into the reel, wherewith the first holder unit includes a closable hasp which is intended for coaction with the hole in the perforated object and which can be brought to a closed or to an open position, a two-part locking element by means of which the hasp can be locked in its closed position, where a first part is comprised of an outwardly projecting hasp-part and where a second part includes a hollow or cavity adapted to embrace the hasp-part in the closed position of the hasp, and further includes a through-penetrating hole through which the line can be passed and thereafter knotted in a manner to prevent the line from slipping back through the hole, wherein the second holder unit coacts with the reel or winder via a hooked part on the second holder unit that can be firmly hooked pivotally to an eyelet on said reel and readily detached from said eyelet, and with which device the coaction between the second holder unit and said clothing is effected with the aid of a clamping device belonging to the second holder unit, characterized in that the first holder unit includes a body which has a first partition from which the hasp extends and bends back towards and up to a second partition of said body; in that an extension of the hasp beyond the body forms a first wing-like protrusion on the opposite side of the body in relation to said first partition; in that an extension of the second partition beyond said body forms a second wing-shaped protrusion on the opposite side of said body relative to said second partition; in

that the distance between the first and the second wing-shaped protrusions is adapted so that the tongue-shaped protrusion can be embraced by the two wing-shaped protrusions when the line has been reeled-in; and in that said body forms an anvil or counterpressure means between said first and said second wing-shaped protrusions, whereby said first holder unit is thus prevented from twisting or rotating about an axis of the line extension between said reel and said first holder unit when the line has been taken-up by said reel.

2. A device according to Claim 1, characterized in that said body contains the through-penetrating hole through which the line is passed; in that said hole extends perpendicularly to the extension of said hasp and centrally between said wing-shaped protrusions; in that said hole is comprised of a first and a second hole-part; in that said first hole-part extends from one side of said body through a given distance towards the centre of said body; in that said first hole-part has a conical shape with a larger cross-sectional area at the hole entrance than at the hole exit; in that said second hole-part extends from the opposite side of the body through a given distance beyond the centre of said body and up to said first hole-part; in that said second hole-part is straight and has a cross-sectional area that is greater than the cross-sectional area at the end of said first hole-part; and in that said body includes a through-penetrating slot between said hole and said anvil surface, said slot extending from the entrance to the first hole-part and through a given distance beyond the centre of said body.

3. A device according to Claim 1, characterized in that said second partition includes the second part of said two-part locking element, which includes a first and a second wall element; in that respective wall elements extend from said second partition out towards said backwardly bent hasp-part; in that said first wall element has a first side that faces towards said first partition and a second side which faces away from said first partition; in

that said second wall element is perpendicular to, or generally perpendicular to, said first wall element and off-centre or side-related to said body; in that said second wall element extends from said first wall element towards said first partition; in that said cavity in said second partition is formed by a hole formed through said second wall element, said hole having a centre line that coincides with, or generally coincides with, the surface of said first side of said first wall element; in that said centre line extends perpendicularly to the extension of said hasp; and in that said hole extends through said second wall element and continues into the first wall element through a given distance.

4. A device according to Claim 3, characterized in that the distance through which the hole extends into said first wall element slightly exceeds the width of said hasp-part.

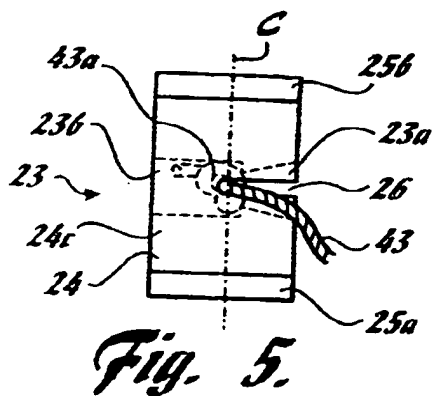
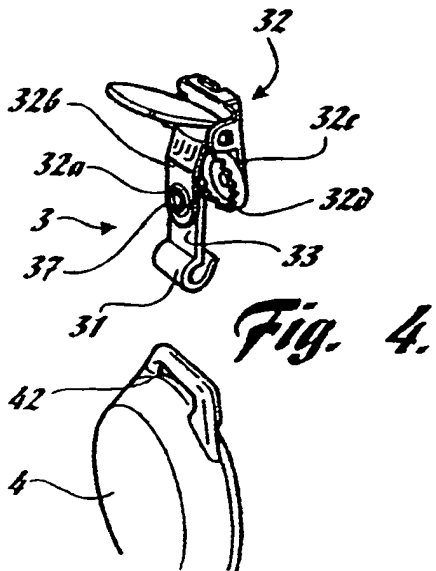
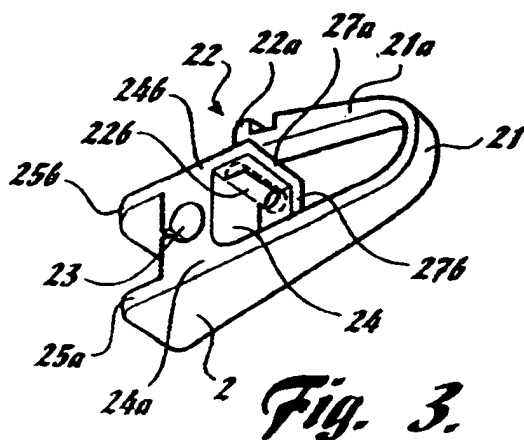
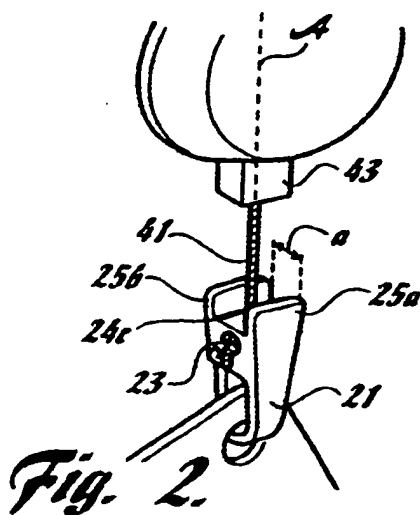
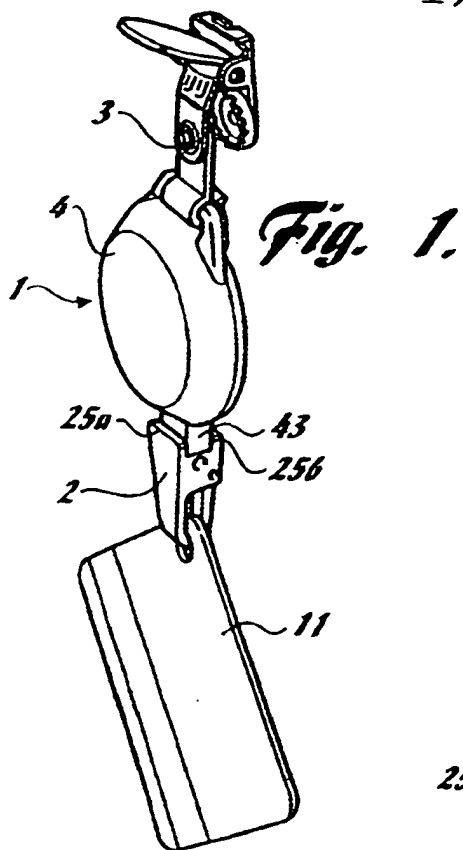
5. A device according to the preamble of Claim 1, characterized in that said second holder unit includes a strip-like element and said clamping device; in that a first end of the strip-like element includes a hooked-part intended for coaction with said eyelet; and in that a second end of said strip-like element includes a first part of a two-part coupling element for connection of the clamping device to said strip-like element.

6. A device according to Claim 5, characterized in that said hooked-part bends back towards said first end of said strip-like element; in that an outer part of said hooked part and said first end of said strip-like element define therebetween a gape in said hooked-part; in that the cross-sectional area of the gape is smaller than the cross-sectional area of the eyelet; in that said outer part includes a tongue which defines with said strip-like element an angle that will permit the eyelet to be inserted between said tongue and said strip-like element; and in that said hooked-part is made of a resilient material that will enable the gape to be widened when pressing the eyelet in between the tongue and the strip-like element, thereby enabling the eyelet to be inserted

through said gaps and into the hook.

7. A device according to Claim 5 and Claim 6, characterized in that the hooked-part has a circular, or substantially circular but discontinuous shape; in that the cross-sectional area of said circular shape is greater than the cross-sectional area of said eyelet; in that a centre line on said strip-like element coincides with a centre of said circular shape; in that said gape is positioned to one side of the centre line; in that said circular shape is maintained beyond said centre line and up to that part of said gape defined by the first end of said strip-like element.
8. A device according to Claim 5, characterized in that the first part of the two-part coupling element includes an outwardly projecting part; in that said clamping device includes a through-penetrating hole that constitutes the second part of said two-part coupling element; and in that said connection is made by passing said outwardly projecting part through said hole and thereafter deforming said outwardly projecting part to a cross-sectional size that is larger than the cross-sectional size of said hole, thereby fixing said clamping device to said strip-like element.
9. A device according to Claim 5 and Claim 6, characterized in that said strip-like element includes a protrusion; in that said protrusion is located opposite the outwardly projecting part and on the side of said strip-like element opposite to the side carrying said outwardly projecting part.
10. A device according to Claim 5, 8 and 9, characterized in that the clamping device is a braces-clip; in that said hole is provided in a first clip jaw; in that a second clip jaw includes a circular toothed part; and in that when connecting said clamping device to said strip-like element, the protrusion is intended to function as an anvil surface against said circular toothed part as the clip clamps around a piece of clothing on the person carrying the device, for instance.

11. A device according to Claim 5, 8 and 9, characterized in that the clamping device is a crocodile clip; in that said hole is provided in a first clip jaw; in that a second clip jaw is provided with a serrated part; and in that when connecting the clamping
5 device to said strip-like element the protrusion functions as an anvil surface against said serrated part when the clip grips around clothing on a person carrying the device, for instance.



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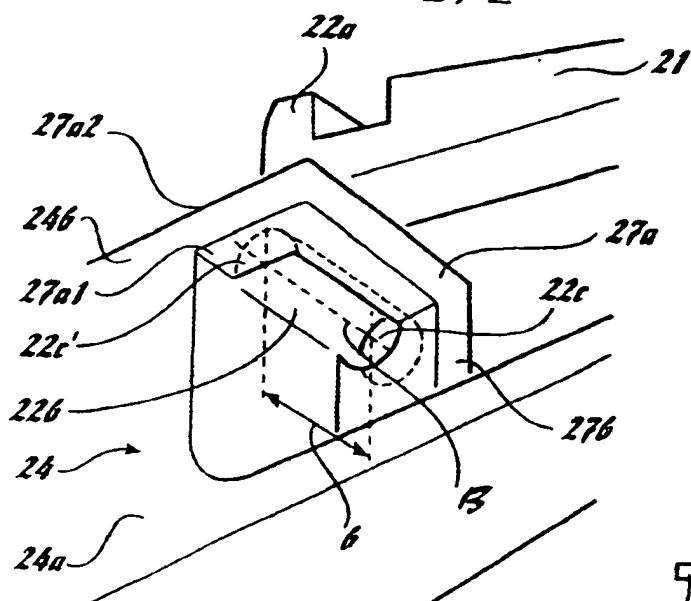


Fig. 6.

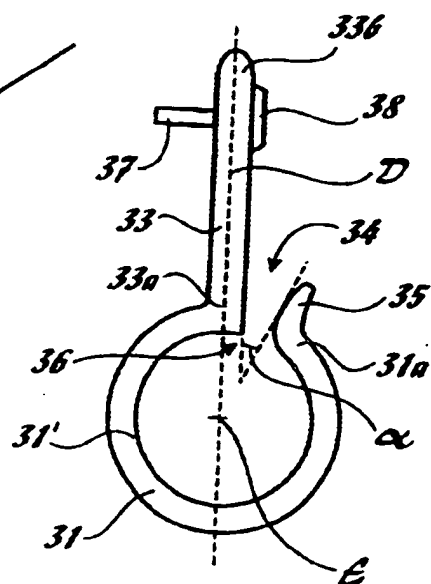


Fig. 7.

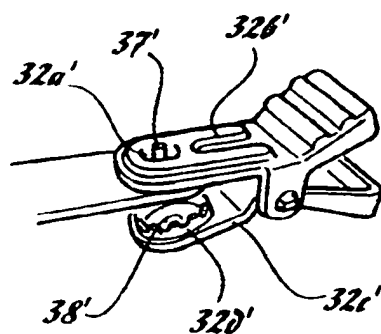


Fig. 8.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/SE 97/00778

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: A45F 5/02, A44B 15/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: A44B, A45C, A45F, G09F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	EP 0264086 A2 (SKIDATA COMPUTERHANDELSGESELLSCHAFT M.B.H.), 20 April 1988 (20.04.88), page 3, line 35 - line 37, figures	5-11
A	---	1-4
Y	DE 4226341 A1 (ADRIAN, DESIREE), 10 February 1994 (10.02.94)	5-11
A	---	1-4
Y	CH 637278 A5 (G. PELZ), 29 July 1983 (29.07.83)	5-11
A	---	1-4

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 97/00778

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

06/08/97

International application No.

PCT/SE 97/00778

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DE 4226341 A1	10/02/94	NONE	
CH 637278 A5	29/07/83	DE 7918477 U	21/02/80
US 5564166 A	15/10/96	NONE	